

## The London Times takes a Southern View.

We find the following in our New York exchanges. It is an extract from the London Times, of a recent date. After having decided for itself that the South had not sufficient cause for disunion, it says:

But, unfortunately, it is no answer to a question to say that it is only one of feeling, and will fall to the ground when angry passions have subsided. The feelings which now divide the United States into antagonists far more bitter than those of diverse language and race, are themselves facts which cannot be reasoned away; and they have an irresistible bearing on the practice of slavery; they must tend to tighten the grasp of the slaveowner, on the one hand; and, on the other, to provoke the fanaticism and the ingenuity of the Abolitionists. The Southern States see in this election a pledge of further and still more unscrupulous efforts for the rescue and emancipation of the negro. The very language of the Southern States breathes personal apprehension and defiance. It is vain to dispute the danger, but at least it may be met with reason. As the Southern States certainly would not mind matters by a separation, and as the Northern States can do nothing, to mitigate the evils for which they profess so much abhorrence, all that can be done is to take a moderate and rational view of the subject. To both the Northern and Southern States we beg to suggest what has happened in this country. A few years ago all England was crying mad over a story which certainly was a masterpiece of writing. The first impression was that which the writer intended—an unbounded horror of slavery and indignation against the slave-master. Never was eloquence better listened to, never had an argument taken play, for at least one million British men and women read or listened to the book in the silence of their home, and the fair advocate carried the sympathies spell-bound to the last line of the page. What is now the result? We are a fair and reasoning people. We have looked into the condition of the negro, as described by the novelist. We have "realized" the "institution." We have apprehended the greatness of the fact, and ask ourselves, "What can be done?" We have compared the evils of our own, and reflected with what difficulty we get over—if we do get over—our own social mischiefs and scandals. There no use in violent language, we say to ourselves, what is to be done? That is the question. We have too been made aware, and have had it brought home to us, that we compare largely slave-grown cotton and sugar and coffee, and that the very paper on which a million copies of Uncle Tom's Cabin were spread over this country was made from slave produce.

Returning thus to our senses, to our reason, and to our conscience, we have come to take a much quieter view of the "domestic institution." We feel for the slaves, but we feel also for the masters, and we have satisfied ourselves that it does no good to the former to abuse the latter. We are aware, too, that slavery was a British bequest to the States. All these considerations apply quite as much and more nearly several degrees, to the Northern States. May not this quarrel give way to calm, in which the real difficulties of the question will be met and quietly answered? It is too true that the commerce of the United States is almost, if not quite, as much committed to slavery as its agriculture. For what would New York be without slavery? But, what, alas! would Liverpool and Manchester? What this metropolis? Cannot all the partners in this business put their heads together, shake hands over the barrel, and think what can be done to mitigate what is so difficult to abolish? Perhaps we speak to the deaf, but anything is better than dividing State against State, house against house, and servant against master in the most rising nation in the world.

## From Washington.

The following dispatch to the Charles-ton Mercury, is dated Washington, January 2:

McKibben is the father of Hon. James McKibben, late member of Congress from California. He will not go to Charleston, but will remove the Custom House to the desk of a man-of-war, under the provisions of the Force Bill of 1832.

It is stated in well informed political circles that there may be no Message at all on the subject of South Carolina, but simply a proclamation.

This, however, I learn depends on developments yet to be made. The Cabinet remained in session until a late hour, discussing the proposition of the South Carolina Commissioners, who are now satisfied that no satisfactory arrangements will be made.

Trotwood has already gone, and the Commissioners say that they will follow him in a day or two. They replied to the President's communication, to-day, charging him with special pleading, and with having endeavored to avoid the plain issue fairly presented.

Great doubts are expressed whether the nomination of McKibben will even be confirmed by the Senate.

The Post Office Department has canceled the contract with the Isabel Steamship Company from Charleston to Key West and Havana. No cause is assigned for the act.

Members from the slaveholding States, just returned from their homes, say that the secession movement is rapidly on the increase there; while those who have been in the non-slaveholding States report that the people are as earnestly rallying in other directions. Seward, to-day, said to his political friends, that they ought to call on the President to give them their sympathy in consideration of the position he has assumed relative to retaining Anderson at Fort Sumter, and his disposition to maintain the Federal authority.

Abolitionists, generally, are beginning to crow, saying that can and will crush disunion in the bud.

Serious apprehensions are entertained here for the safety of the city.

A motion will be made in the City Council, next Monday, to appoint a Committee to wait on the President and see if he intends to afford ample protection to the Federal City; if not, a public meeting will be called, and the citizens will take the matter into their own hands.

Suspicion is entertained that Northern rowdies will swarm here on the fourth of March, with a view to the plunder and rapine of the Capital. Business of every kind is utterly stagnant, and universal gloom hangs over the city.

## WOOD, EDDY & CO'S DELAWARE AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES CAPITAL PRIZE \$70,000!

**Wood, Eddy & Co., Managers.**  
The Managers' Office are located at Wilmington, Delaware, and St. Louis, Missouri.

The following malignant schemes will be drawn in public, under the Superintendence of State Commissioners, appointed by the Governor.

## Wood, Eddy & Co's Lottery, CLAS. NO. 550

Draze on Saturday, November 17th, 1860

78 NUMBERS—13 DRAWN BALLOTS.

## 1 GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$70,000!

1 Prize of	\$30,000	65 Prizes of \$100
" "	20,000	65 " 125
" "	15,000	65 " 80
" "	6,000	65 " 50
" "	3,475	4,810 " 40
" "	1,000	27,010 " 20
" "	600	600 " 10

23,395 Prizes amounting to \$1,171,950

## NEARLY 1 PRIZE TO EVERY 2 TICKETS Whole Tickets \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5

Certificates of packages in the above Scheme will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of package of 26 whole tickets \$299.00

" " 26 half 149.50

" " 26 quarters 74.75

" " 26 eighth 37.37

## SPLENDID SCHEME! TO BE DRAWN

EACH WEDNESDAY IN NOVEMBER.

Class 532 draws November 7, 1860.

Class 544 draws November 14, 1860.

Class 556 draws November 21, 1860.

Class 568 draws November 28, 1860.

## NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY TWO TICKETS!

78 NUMBERS—14 DRAWN BALLOTS.

## 1 Capital Prize of \$35,000.

1 Prize of 6,000 " 64 " 75

" 4,677 " 64 " 60

" 15,000 " 64 " \$100

" 1,500 " 64 " 50

" 1,200 " 64 " 30

" 1,000 " 5,574 " 20

" 200 " 28,224 " 10

" 150 " 100 " 5

## 34,412 Prizes Amounting to \$1,578,567

Whole Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.

Certificates of packages in the above Scheme, to be drawn each Wednesday, will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of package of 6 whole tickets \$141.69

" " 26 half 70.50

" " 26 quarter 35.25

## IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES.

Enclose the amount of money to our address for what you wish to purchase; name the Lottery in which you wish it invested, and whether you wish Halfs, Wholes or Quarters, on receipt of which send what is ordered, by first mail, together with the scheme.

Immediately after the drawing, a printed drawing, certified to by the Commissioners, will be sent with an explanation.

Purchasers will please write their signature plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

All communications strictly confidential.

All prizes of \$1,000 and under paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual rate of 40 days.

Single Number Lotteries, Capital Prize \$500,000, every Saturday.

Whole tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.

Orders for Tickets or Certificates to be addressed to

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del.

or, WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

The drawings of Wood, Eddy, & Co.'s *Gold* Circulars containing Schemes for the month will be sent, free of expense, by addressing as above.

The Drawings of Wool, Eddy & Co.'s Lotteries are published in the New York Herald, New York Times, New York Journal, New York Express and New York News.

Nov. 1 35

## GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

## NO BLANKS!!!

## GRAND ALL-PRIZE SCHEME FOR OCTOBER, 1860!

## GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY,

McKINNEY & CO., MANAGERS.

Authorized by special Act of the Legislature,

EVERY TICKET A PRIZE.

CAPITAL PRICE \$60,000!

## Tickets Only \$10.

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in Proportion.

To be drawn each Saturday in 1860, in the city of Savannah, Georgia.

Class 52, to be drawn October 6, 1860.

Class 53, to be drawn October 13, 1860.

Class 54, to be drawn October 20, 1860.

Class 55, to be drawn October 27, 1860.

## MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$60,000 " \$60,000

" 10,000 " 10,000

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